MAINE FARMER
AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.] "Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man." [E. HOLMES, Editor.

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1836.

Worms in the Head of Sheep.

As is usual in severe winters, much damage has been done among the flocks of our farmers during the past season by "worms in the head." Although this subject has received much investigation, yet there are some things not yet known respecting it. It is beyond a doubt that this worm is caused by a fly which deposits its egg, probably in the nostril, during the summer. The egg probably hatches—we say probably, for we do not know as any one has ever *seen* the operation—and then *probably* the little worm seeks its way up the nostrils into the *frontal sinus* of the head. But what is the *frontal sinus*? If you take a sheep's head and shave off all the skin and flesh from it between the eyes and above the nose, and then cut into the bone you will find that the outer crust of bone is very thin, and that between this thin crust and main skull bone there is an irregular cavity. This is what is called the *frontal sinus*. In the sheep it is pretty extensive, considering the size of the head, and even extends up over the eyes. This sinus is divided into two parts; by a thin partition of bone running up exactly in the middle of the forehead. From each apartment there is a passage which runs into and communicates with the nose.

Through this passage the worm must probably pass into the sinus where it lives and grows until the weather is warm in the spring, when it seeks its way out into the nostril whence it is blown out by the sheep. It then hides itself in the earth, and lies there until it is changed by a process of nature into a fly, ready to rove abroad and continue its species by depositing its nits or eggs in the nostrils of those sheep which it can "*catch nappingly.*" This being the case, the questions arise—What is the use of them or the design of nature in forming such insects? How can they be prevented from getting into the head of sheep? How can they be killed while there?

In regard to the use of them we can give no satisfactory answer. We know that they do exist, but why is not yet ascertained. It is *probable*, however, that they have some important part to act in the routine of nature, not known to us mortals.—Human wisdom is not yet able to explain the necessity or utility of it, and must own itself baffled by a pigmy fly. In regard to the preventing its getting lodgings in the head of poor *Nanny*, we can only state that several things have been adopted with but partial success. Ploughing a furrow in the sheep pasture into which the sheep can plunge their nostrils when the fly is buzzing about them is a good thing. Tarring the nostrils or putting tar with their salt is also another good thing. But it is impossible that these modes should shield every sheep in a large flock, and accordingly more or less sheep suffer every winter with them. In regard to the remedy when they are in the head, several things have been devised, viz: putting up the nostrils snuff—putting up Spirits of turpentine—and opening or trepanning the head and taking them out. When the worm is in the nostril snuff or spirits of turpentine may be useful, but not when they are safely lodged in the sinus.

This was abundantly proved to us the other day by our Friend Paine Wingate, who is always carefully observing dame Nature. He had a sheep which fell sick and died. He opened the head or rather the sinus, and there found sixteen worms of various sizes—all comfortably situated and apparently fat and happy. He opened the body—all was in a healthy condition excepting a slight inflammation on the upper part of one of the lungs—and excepting also that the blood was deficient in coloring matter—hardly tinging his hands. It appeared by his dissection of the head that the passage up the nostril is straight until it comes to the head, and the passage up into the sinus then turns upward almost at a right angle. Hence it will be impossible to get up snuff or liquid into the sinus. The best way must therefore be to trepan. Well, how shall we do this? Strike a line across the forehead from the centre of one eye to the centre of the other. Strike a line up and down in the centre of the forehead. Then about midway between the eye and the last named line and on the first named or cross line, cut the flesh through in the form of a cross—turn back each end, dissecting down to the bone—then with some convenient instrument cut through the bone which is very thin and you come into the cavity—this should be thoroughly searched by a feather or a probe of lead that shall bend about the crooks and windings of the same until you are sure every worm which may be there, is dislodged.—Then pour in a little oil, bring back the ends of the skin and stick them down carefully with a wax or tar plaster.

Perhaps the best instrument for this purpose would be a centre bit, half an inch in diameter with the centre awl or point very short, and two cutting sides, instead of a lip on one side and a cutter on the other. You will thereby cut a button of bone out, without breaking away the skull.

The worms which he exhibited were of various sizes. Undoubtedly sprung from eggs laid at different times. The large ones had begun to turn brown on their backs; he put them into a tumbler and covered it with a paper. They would remain torpid and motionless when in the cold, but would wake up and crawl about when warm. They were armed with two little sharp hard black hooks, formed like a cat's claw which they could draw into their heads or foreheads out of sight, or project out at pleasure. These they ueed freely when in motion, pushing them into whatever they were upon and thus drawing themselves along. They could move up the side of the tumbler with apparent ease.

There have been various conjectures respecting the manner by which they cause the death of the sheep. It is thought that one or two will be of no material damage to the animal—but where too large a family of them are congregated together they produce death indirectly by bringing on the rot or some other disease. Indeed in many instances it is affirmed that they do not *die* but "merely cease breathing," so gently and easily do they go out of existence. We know not how this may be. It is well known, however, that there is an intimate connection with the several parts of the body—that a derangement in one part of the system shews itself often in another part—that derangement in the action of the stomach affects the head. Why may not the feasting and rioting of some twenty worms in the sinus produce trouble in the digestive organs and thereby cause death?

It is found that in cold winters and late springs more sheep die of worms in the head than any other. The reason is probably this—In early springs the worms leave the head sooner than when the weather is cold.

We have thrown these thoughts together to induce further enquiry on the part of farmers. There is much to be learned yet upon this subject, and it is one of no small interest to them.

Alms House Farms.

As the subject of purchasing a farm upon which to place those who are dependent upon the town for support, is exciting the attention of our citizens, it may not be amiss to submit a few remarks for consideration. We like the system of thus maintaining the poor better than *auctioneering* them to the *lowest* bidder, as is usually the case, for several reasons.

If the overseer of the establishment be such a man as he ought to be, there will be no fear of their being well taken care of—and as the care of them will devolve upon one whose business it is to attend to them, their wants will be more promptly attended to and more speedily relieved. It will relieve the town from the trouble which now annually devolves upon it, from placing them out anew and moving them from place to place here and there, and the consequent murmuring and dissatisfaction which always takes place.

The question with many is—will it be profitable? Before this question can be answered it must first be settled what is meant by profitable. If the town should purchase a farm at a reasonable price, the probability is that they would always have that amount of property in the farm, at the same value. Now we do not suppose that a farm of this kind, or rather one for the purposes above mentioned—remote from a great market, can be made to yield a profit over and above its expenses, as does or did the Salem Alms House Farm. This ought not to be expected. But we will suppose that the farm with the stock and tools and every thing needed costs $3,000. The interest of this will amount to $180,00. Your Superintendent may cost you more or less, say $300, which will swell the amonnt to $580 per year. Now if the farm will support

the poor without any further expense to the town, and allowing that $800 was paid last year for their support (being about a dozen of them) there will be a saving of $220 to the town. We think as much as this may be saved to the town every year. But allowing that it cost more—that it actually cost the same sum including the interest on the cost of the establishment as it now does. Still we would recommend the plan on the score of policy. There are some who would be deterred from making applications if they knew it would be expected to work upon a farm instead of being boarding out, as they now are. We are very much favored in regard to paupers compared with many other towns, but still there is need of prudence and economy in this thing, and the best plan ought to be adopted whatever it may be. It is a matter that concerns us all, one way or the other.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Horse Rake.

Friend Holmes :—I have used a horse rake a little, of the common form, which must be *lifted* over the winrow; have seen several other kinds some with *thills*, others revolving — and a few months since, I examined all the models in the patent office—I also read the description of a very good one in your paper—but all I have seen, have defects in construction or *action*, which I have taxed my poor inventive powers to remedy. You will laugh, when I tell you I was *rubbing* and *thumping* the necessary *bumps* for many a year before the homely article I am about to describe presented itself to "my mind's eye."

Make two rake heads of the usual form, ten feet long with nineteen teeth in each, the end teeth at least six inches from the end of the head, a little shorter than the others, that they may not catch the traces. Make the eighth tooth from each end six inches longer than the others and larger, with their points a very little turned up, and finish them cleverly for *handles*. The teeth between these two, may be a little, say two inches shorter than those towards the ends, for a reason which will soon be evident. When these are done, lay one on the ground and bore holes and put in 4 or 5 rounds, slanting a little backwards, so long, that, when the other head is by like means fastened on the upper ends, with the teeth the opposite way there shall be two feet two inches between the heads. Have two round rods of iron, a half inch in diameter, with shanks turned at right angles, so as to drive into each head and then connect and hold them together. On these rods place a *ring* and *swivel*,—the rings large enough to slide freely—the swivels properly formed to fasten the traces to.

Now all is ready for operation. The oblique position of the rods, causes the rings to fall near the lower head—the long teeth in the upper head serve as handles, until you have gathered enough for a winrow, when they are suffered to go forward, at which time the rings on the rods slide to the other head, which becomes the *lower* one in its turn and you are presented with a fresh pair of handles—"Do you twig?"

Now I shall not pay thirty dollars for a patent, nor expect aught of my fellow farmers for the privilege of using; but I shall put my name to the above "specification" so that should any knave or fool *steal* my invention and *grow* a patent by *affidavit* as the New Yorkers do corn, I shall know where to find the record. Yours truly,

JAMES BATES.

Norridgewock, 21st March, 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

Climate of Maine....No. 2.

Mr. Holmes :—The currents of cold air which approach the earth in the summer season, and produce hail storms and untimely frosts, it is evident can have no immediate connection with any very remote cause. Either of these are not always preceded by strong northwest winds, from which it is obvious they are not brought from the region of the great lakes by any such winds *blowing* near the surface of the earth. Hail storms generally take place in very hot weather, and the interval between hot sunshine and the fall of the hail is frequently very short. And what is quite remarkable, they seldom extend far. I have known several instances of violent hail which extended but only about two miles across the direction of the storm, and but a few miles in the track of the storm. Untimely frosts take place in clear and calm weather. We say when a cold night takes place, in summer or autumn, if the wind ceases, and if the weather be clear, there may be frost. There is another fact respecting such frosts worthy of notice. You frequently see a small spot of land wet and covered with frost, whilst the dry land in its vicinity escapes its effect entirely. I have seen in a planted field, the pumpkins on a patch, not more than a rod or two across, almost entirely killed; whilst those immediately in the vicinity were scarcely touched by it. How can this be? I cannot account for it but in one way, which is this, that the rising vapors form conductors for the cold air. I have sometimes noticed in fair weather, as I formerly stated, strips of vapor ascending the sides of the mountains; they indicate the course of the air where they are seen. Now any person who has been accustomed to burning charcoal in kilns, must know, that in calm nights, the smoke and vapor will concentrate on the top of the kiln and descend directly upward. It is obvious from this fact, that other currents must be formed in the vicinity to supply the place of the ascending current of air, as it leaves the surface of the earth. These currents may sometimes take a downward course, as the others do an upward one, so that when the causes are powerful enough to propel a large quantity of warm air upward, a current of cold air, sufficient to fill its place, finds its way down at the same time. This is what I mean by forming conductors, though the expression may not be philosophical. That these currents of air do not descend from the tops of the mountains is clear from the fact, that untimely frosts seldom if ever take place on hills or mountains; from which I infer that in our hilly country, the warm air concentrates as it rises towards the tops of the mountains, and the cold air settles down in the vallies. This I think explains in a satisfactory manner the phenomenon of early frosts. But these currents of cold air soon mingle with the warm air below and produce an equalibrium, and soon the rising sun sets free a new supply of caloric from the earth to carry on the magnificent operations of nature. Then we perceive these have no effects of a permanent nature in moderating the heat of summer; whilst the cold current of air in the higher regions by connecting the vapors and dashing them on the earth, leaves the atmosphere clearer of clouds, and the face of the earth exposed to the rays of an unclouded sun. Here we see the reason why we have more rain and more sunshine, and more untimely frosts in this country than some others.

But in autumn the case is different. The nights are longer than the days, the quantity of free caloric near the surface of the earth diminishes; and of course, the cold strata of northwest wind settles down upon the tops of the mountains, and so near the earth as to freeze the vapors ere they fall to the earth; and thus we find the same causes which produce greater heat in summer, also produce greater cold in winter.

I have thus far treated of those appearances which are peculiar to our healthy country, because they illustrate in a more striking manner the mysterious operations of nature in producing the results which are the subjects of our discussion. I shall now proceed to notice some others, which I have noticed in a level country. I have seen in the low lands of Georgia as severe frosts as I have seen any where, and the injury produced appeared to be more uniform and extensive. These, as with us, always take place when the wind is hushed to sleep near the surface of the earth, and when the air above is not loaded with more vapor than it can support, in the state of condensation in which it then exists; and of course the sky is unclouded. Was the fact otherwise, to any considerable extent, the sky would be cloudy, and the distance of these clouds would be decisive evidence of a sufficient cause in operation to check the descent of currents of cold air in a direction approximating to a right angle with the surface of the earth because, if such currents should take place then, the result would be snow rain or hail. From these facts I conclude that at such times the action in the strata of cold air above is very regular, not being disturbed by the variable winds below, these having exhausted themselves or having spent their force, and having settled down near the surface of the earth, they, as the caloric is absorbed by the descending dews, continue to approach the surface of the earth until, if the caloric is sufficiently exhausted, they freeze the dew drops that have fallen to the earth. These are generally suceeded by pleasant sunshine; and it is reasonable that this should be the case, as the atmosphere has discharged its load of vapor, and no obstacle now interposes to interrupt the rays of the sun. On these plains, of which we are treating, it is obvious that at times the cold air may approach the earth with greater regularity than among hills and mountains; hence then, when the cause is powerful enough which produces this effect, we may expect its injuries to be more extensive and uniform. And it follows also of course, that the same variableness of temperature which produces more rain and more sunshine in our country should also more frequently produce untimely frosts. This theory also explains the fact, or gives us a reason why frosts strikes first on wet lands. They produce more vapor. And there being but little motion in the air at the surface of the earth to disperse them, they soon absorb the caloric in such places, and the cold air being so near (if cold is occasioned merely by the absence of heat or caloric in a free state) its first and most striking effects might be expected in such places. I know very well the tendency of caloric to pass from one substance to another so as to produce an equilibrium, and that it may be said, though the cause assigned might produce cold enough to produce frost in a wet spot of land, it would soon spread on the adjoining lands and produce the same effects. This must undoubtedly take place if the sun is absent long enough at the time; but it must be remembered that confined air is a bad conducter, and that at the time frosts take place the body of air near the earth is confined, and, as to diffusing heat or cold, is as powerless as though confined between our tight walls, whilst it remains in that state. In hilly land there is almost always a current of air parallel to the plane

of the earth's surface on the hill, whilst it is calm in the vallies. Now from some facts we have stated about the ascent of strips of vapor up the sides of our mountains, it would seem that the rarified air in the vallies had a tendency to escape upward in this direction, and as a necessary consequence, the cold air which supplied its place must find its way downward through the open space between the tops of the hills. The calm space between these currents operate as partition to confine their effects, and operate as conductors to lead them to the earth in the lowest places, where two effects are first noticed; and as this supply of cold air accumulates in the vallies, it then takes a horizontal direction; and if there is enough, it fills the vallies and produces frosts, to the top of the hills; or else freezes the condensed vapors and they fall in snow; for our early snows always take place on the tops of the mountains first. *J. H. J.*

Peru, March, 1836.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Culture of the Grape.

Much has been written on this subject, yet a few short and practical directions on the best mode of obtaining this agreeable fruit, may nevertheless be acceptable.

Propagation.—This is done either by layers or cuttings. *Layers* are made by simply burying in earth at the middle, the youngest and most thrifty shoots; this causes them to root at the joints, and this forms young plants. *Cuttings* may be taken from the vine any time between the commencement and latter part of winter; they are best when the eyes or buds are round and plump, the joints short, and wood cylindrical; these qualities are only found near the lower part of the shoot; the lowest buds of all, are imperfect, and should be rejected. Cuttings are always to be of last summer's growth. If they are tolerably short jointed, they may be cut to a length of from eight to twelve inches, observing that the upper bud is plump and good. The lower end is to be cut off half an inch below the lower bud, and the upper one, one or two inches above the upper one. Plant the cuttings by placing them slightly inclined in the ground, and so deep that the upper bud may be just even with the surface. If cuttings are planted where they are intended to remain, it is best to put two in a place, to insure greater certainty of success, placing them a few inches apart, and spreading from each other below, so that one may be taken up without displacing the roots of the other. The soil in immediate contact with the cutting should be rich and very fine, and kept moist until it is fairly rooted, which will be the case when the shoot has grown six or eight inches. As the shoot advances it should be tied to a pole; and all smaller shoots and lateral branches removed with the thumb and finger; keeping a single, clean and handsome stem, which receiving all the nourishment, will become a most vigorous growth.

Cuttings planted late, generally succeed better than those planted eary. They should therefore be kept during the early part of spring in a cool damp place, as a cellar or ice house, and occasionally sprinkled with water to keep them fresh, until the temperature of the weather becomes such as immediately to spur them into vigorous and uninterrupted growth.

Soil and transplanting.—The soil best adapted to the vine is a light, rich, deep loam. A very essential point is to have the ground deeply loosened by digging for some feet round the plant, at the commencement of the culture. This indeed would insure success in almost any soil, even the stiffest and heaviest. A rich soil is always best, but manure should never be applied unless it be very finely rotted, and then it should be thoroughly mixed with the earth. If the ground has been manured in former years it will be much better. A very rich soil has a tendency to produce wood rather than fruit.

The same cure is to be observed in transplanting the vine as in fruit trees; being very careful, in removing the roots, never to suffer them to become dry; and covering them with very finely pulverized and moderately moist earth. It is important to keep the soil always loose at the surface by cultivation, and never suffer it to be overrun by weeds.

Pruning and training.—The great error with most cultivators, is in a too sparing a use of the knife. Pruning is in general too much neglected, or not freely enough performed, and numerous lateral branches are suffered to grow from all parts of the vine, and sometimes they are allowed to run to the wildest confusion. It is true, the hardy American varieties will grow and bear under almost any culture, but if large fruit of fine quality is desired, pruning is absolutely necessary.

Minute directions are unnecessary, if it is always borne in mind that light and air are indispensibly necessary, and also a thrifty growth. As a general rule, all the smaller branches should be cut away, and only a few of the most vigorous left. The number permitted to remain should be greater as the vine advances in size.

The best time for pruning is late in autumn, but it may be done any time in winter if necessary. It must never be performed in spring, as the copious bleeding at this season would greatly injure if not destroy the vine.

The most convenient way of training, in most cases, is upon a trellis; which simply consists of a row of post about six feet above the ground, along which are nailed three or four pieces of strong lath. Over this the branches of the vine are spread, and tied with bass matting.

Varieties.—Among the best hardy American grapes, are the York Madeira and Isabella. The Catawbais an excellent variety, though perhaps not so pleasant to most palates as the two former. The Biand is also worthy of cultivation, although it does not always ripen here early enough to escape autumnal frosts. The European varieties, though some of them excel these in delicacy, require much greater care in cultivation, as it is necessary to protect them during winter from cold, and to renew the vines by fresh planting every few years, older plants generally producing only mildewed fruit.

There is scarcely any person so situated as not to be able to cultivate at least one vine. Even those who reside in towns and cities, may raise their own supply of this fine table fruit. A late writer on this subject says, "Those who have no room for a single garden bed, may have their clean brick walk under the shade of a vine of luxuriant growth—the expense is trifling, compared with its permanent advantages. I have known a single vine, cultivated in this way, to produce in one single season, fruit which sold for more than one hundred and fifty dollars, and a neighbor of mine who keeps a shoe store, could show on a vine seven years old, nearly seven huudred buncher of sweet water grapes, well ripened—yet he had no room for a single garden bed, and trained his vine over a brick pavement. Some of his leisure hours were thus innocently and delightfully occupied without any interferance with his business."*

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* Port Carbon Gazette. 1832.

Income the third Year.

Some farmers decline cultivating the mulberry on account of the time that must necessarily elapse between sowing the seed and gathering the foliage in sufficient quantities to make a profitable crop of silk. That investments which yield a speedy return of profit are to be preferred to those that are longer unproductive is apparent to all: but a shrewd financier always takes into consideration the percentage his capital will give him, as well as the time it is employed. Hence if he is balancing between an investment which will give him six percent. annually, commencing at the end of the first year and one that will give him thirty per cent. at the end of three years, and afterwards in a double, or quadruple proportion, he will ultimately decide in favor of the latter, and for the best of all reasons—it is the most advantageous.

That farmers cannot realize as speedy profit from mulberry trees as from crops that arrive at maturity the first year, is manifest; but whether taking a series of years together, they cannot ensure a much larger per centage on their capital invested, is a question for experience to decide. We are aware the old method of cultivating the tree, and receiving no profit from it for ten or fifteen years, was a discouraging business; but according to the plan of modern culturists, it requires no extraordinary degree of patience to await the growth of the tree. It is believed by the most judicious cultivators of the mulberry, that silk can be made on the third year's growth of the tree in sufficient quantities to pay the expense of cultivation and a fair per centage on the capital invested.

For the purpose of settling the question, we would recommend to gentlemen who are engaging in the culture of silk the trial of the following experiment; which so far as we can discover, promises a favorable result.—Sow the present season 5 lbs. of white mulberry seed. This, according to the quantity ordinarily allotted, will plant one acre in seed beds. Cultivate the plants till they are two years old, and then transplant them to the nursery. Planted at from 3 to 4 inches apart in rows with. two feet spaces, they will cover from 4 1-2 to 5 acres The third year prune the trees, and with the branches cut off, feed a family of worms, and, make a crop of silk. That the trees can be successfully cultivated in this manner, no one will doubt; but the great inquiry will be, what number of worms can be sustained and what quantity of silk will they make? In answering these questions we must rely partly upon experiments and partly upon estimates.

That the prunings, and other foliage of a white mulberry tree, on its 3d year's growth, will furnish food sufficient for one worm, was proved by a gentleman of our acquaintance, the past season, Taking this fact as the starting point, let us next ascertain what number of trees may be expected from 5 lbs. seed, and what quantity of silk will the same number of worms make. There are in a pound about 280,000 seeds; but as it cannot be determined what proportion of them will germinate, we always consider 100,000 trees a fair estimate. This will give 500,000 trees from 5 lbs. seed, and consequently feed as many worms. A pound of silk is estimated to require the labor of from 2500 to 3000 worms; but we will allow 4000, which being made the devisor of 500,000, will give us a quotient of 125, the number of pounds of silk produced. If we call the silk $4 a pound, which is below its value if well reeled, itwill give a gross income of $500, the third year. Now deduct one half for labor, and as much more as you please for failures and disappointments incident to a new project, and see if a farmer can devote a portion of his lands, and invest a portion of his surplus money, to better advantage. The experiment may be tried on a smaller scale, if found to be more desirable.—*Ib.*

Silk Manufacture of Lyons.

Few persons have an adequate conception of the extent of the silk manufacture of Lyons. Lyons is the second city in population, and the first in manufactures, in France. It is situated on a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Saone and Rhone, 280 miles south east of Paris. It is a beautiful city, with its streets crossing each other at right angles, and containing a population of 145,000 souls. Lyons is indebted for its silk manufacture, to an immuuity given it by Francis I. In 1540, it was made the exclucive depot of silk, and so continued with occasional modifications, for a period of 177 years. For a period of three years, commencing with the year 1720, the same privileges were given to Dunkird, but at the end of that period they were again confined to Lyons; with aditional provisions, that no foreign silk should be inported into France by any port, other than Marseilles, if by water, or by the bridge Beauvoisen, if by land—and that all domestic silk should be sent to Lyons for sale, and pay a duty of three and a half sols per pound. Foreign silk was at the same time subjected to the payment of a duty of fourteen sols per pound. These regulations were adopted for the purpose of benefiting Lyons, rather than for raising a revenue, as is manifest from the fact, that the amount collected, was expended in paying its debts, which amounted to a considerable sum.

The consequences of these privileges soon made Lyons the largest silk manufacturing city in Europe. In its most flourishing state it was computed, that 6,000 bales of silk, each weighing 160 pounds, passed annually through the city. Of this vast quantity, 1,400 bales came fnom the Levant, 1,600 from Sicily, 1,500 from Italy, 300 from Spain and 1,200 from Languedoc, Provence and Dauphine. In times of its highest prosperity, 1824. Lyons contained 24,000 silk looms, constantly employing 36,000 men in the manufacture of fabricks of different descriptions. Since that time the number of looms and workmen has been diminishing, owing to the dispersion of the silk weavers among the villages surrounding the city, where the means of living are cheaper and in greater abundance.

Agricultural.

REPORT

Of the Trustees of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, at their Annual meeting, March, 1835.

Mr. President, *and Gentlemen of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society,*

Your Committee, having attended to the duty imposed on them by the usages of this Society, submit the following Report:

The state of the Treasury, as exhibited by a report of the Treasurer, published by an order of the Legislature is before you. It will be seen from that document that there are in funds $126,00. $37,50 due Carpenter & Co. and other out standing accounts will reduce the sum to $88,00. In addition to this we have of available property one thousand volumes of The Northern Shepherd, some money in the hands of the Collector, and something due on assessments, a part of which will probably never be collected. We cannot safely calculate on receiving more than half of it this year, as we suppose compulsory measures are not to be used in collection.

In reviewing the doings of the Society for the past year, among the many causes of congratulation, are some of regret. It has always been a source of regret that our means have been so inadequate to our aim. That we have not been able to offer larger premiums, and on a greater variety of articles. It is a source of regret also that any of the members or others concerned should be disaffected with the disposition of the small sums we have offered. We are however convinced from the nature of the case, that where there are conflicting interests, universal satisfaction never can be given, and if interest be thrown out of the question, there are such a variety of opinions, that it is a thing next to impossible for an adjudging committee, in many cases, to give satisfaction to all. Their duty is a delicate, critical, and commonly a thankless one. Many points on which they are called upon to decide have not been sufficiently tested to admit of the certainty of a correct decision; sometimes the proper evidence is not before them; and sometimes no doubt they err from want of judgment; but if we suppose them honest men, whose intention is to do right, we should express our obligation for their good intentions, and as the Scotchman said, "look better out next time."

In looking to the future operations of the Society we think it desirable that a greater proportion of the money appropriated for the improvement of stock should be offered in premiums on young animals. If farmers can be induced to raise and exhibit good calves, good yearlings, good two-years old, and good three-years, we may be sure of their having good cows and oxen without further aid or encouragement from the Society. We would not be understood in this remark, that no part of the funds should be taken to induce farmers to exhibit their fine cows and the produce of their dairies, nor that there is no need of increasing the emulation in selecting, matching and disciplining their oxen.—By the way, we hope some different method will be adopted in judging of these requisites. The discipline and activity of working oxen, some of the most valuable properties in them, will soon be discovered by a judicious committee by seeing whether they will wheel to the right and left at the bidding of the driver, without a *thump* upon the head of one and *podge* in the side of the other.—The nerve of oxen is better tested by the manner in which they move a load backward and forward, than the velocity with which they move when frightened by the goadings, blows, and yells of the driver. That should never be considered a good nor a safe yoke of oxen which can be frightened to carry a load up a hill that the driver dare not risk them to hold down it. There is a great deficiency in the training of oxen. Every farmer must be convinced that there is an advantage in having them under such command, that after hauling his hay into the barn he can get his cart out, without being under the necessity of taking them off the tongue and running it out with his own strength. Here we can but give a favorable notice of the ploughing match instituted at the last exhibition, and recommend that an appropriation be made for another experiment this year. A continuance of the ploughing matches cannot fail to produce valuable results to practical cultivators. A person may hear and read of the superiority of the model of a plough, or the manner of performing a piece of work, and be so much attached to his old notions, as not to be convinced; yet let him be an eye-witness of the contrast, and he will yield to the evidence of his senses. It is not our business to direct in these matters, but as a kind of *exploring party* we communicate to you our discoveries, and offer such suggestions as we think useful in sustaining the interests of this Society, and the agricultural interest generally. We give you some of our views on the comparative value of the different breeds of neat stock. It would seem that every farmer in the country has had an opportunity to be acquainted with the superior value of the improved breeds of cattle we have among us; yet we hear some of them express much surprize at what they call the folly and extravagance of their neighbors, in paying thirty dollars for a bull calf, a like sum for a heifer, and twenty-five or thirty dollars for a pair of steer calves, as though it were a matter of fancy merely, without any foresight; but where is the want of foresight in the man who pays twenty-five dollars for a pair of steer calves that will sell at thirty or forty dollars more at five years old, than an ordinary pair that would cost him ten dollars when their extra labor will more than pay him the interest of the extra cost? We say nothing of extra keeping that some of our nice calculating farmers think so important an item that they cannot afford to raise good stock, because *we* are convinced that good stock of improved breeds, tho' much larger, can be raised as cheap as native stock. As further investigation of the subject will show that the highest prices which have been paid in this country for choice animals, were but a small part of their real value. One of the shrewdest calculating farmers we have in the State purchased animals at our last Fair and drove to the County of Somerset. What could induce such a man to pay thirty dollars for a calf, or a hundred dollars for a bull at four or five years old? Suppose his bull is to be used for fifty cows each annually for 5 years, and each calf to be worth but one dollar more than calves from native stock, and what are they worth? Only $2,50 per head more than native bulls. This is estimating them too low. There have been sold from this County hundreds of the descendants of the Kezer bull, at prices that will average near ten dollars a head more than common animals of the same ages raised on the farm; besides there are now hundreds of others in the hands of those who raised them equally valuable, and which would command as high a price. To say that such an animal is worth a thousand dollars is but giving an intimation of the real value. The winters in Maine are so severe, and the earth covered with snow so long, that stock raising is a dull, unprofitable business for the farmer, unless it be judiciously conducted with a selection of the best breeds. Of all kinds of stock, sheep promise the greatest profit to the farmer, not being kept so long upon dry food as others, and when well managed affording better pay. But before we can realize great profits from flocks we must improve them in shape; and become better Shepherds.

Happily the farmers of Maine are not dependent on the rearing of stock for a subsistence. We have a climate favorable to the growth of all the vegetable productions necessary to render life comfortable, and a soil that under the hands of skilful cultivators, is abundantly productive. True our lands are not annually enriched by overflowing of the Nile like those of Egypt, nor is our soil a vegetable mould two feet deep like the prairies of the West; but the industrious husbandman (*who reads the Maine Farmer)* has the means of supplying vegetable and other manures, to make it productive as either. The Yankees are enterprising and industrious; knowledge only is wanted on the subject to make Maine an exporter of bread stuff, and let improvement in agriculture, particularly in that branch of it which relates to the raising of bread stuff, progress with the rapidity and firmness which has of late been witnessed, if we are not now prepared, we soon shall be, to meet a season like that of 1816, and yet there will be plenty of corn in Maine.

To render our farms highly productive, we must cease to look to the barn yards for the only means of enriching them. The application of alkalies—turning in green crops, and collecting composts must be resorted to. The recent discovery of lime in different sections of the country promises well for agriculture, as it is almost indispensable in raising certain crops, and valuable in any. There has been but little experience in this country in the application of lime in husbandry. In other countries it is used as a manure, both in its caustic or hot state, and in a mild state. When a sward or other substance is to be decomposed, it is applied in its caustic state. When this is not the object, it may be used in either state. If used upon plants it must be in a mild state. It has been doubted whether lime operates as a stimulus, alterative or as food for the plant, but we think it acts as a neutralizer of all acids, and as an alterative. Heavy liming has been tried on cold clay soils, and peats, with perfect success. In some cases 240 bushels to the acre have been used. It will be seen that this will not answer for us, unless situated in a lime district where the refuse of the kilns can be obtained at low rates. But at the present prices every farmer should use it or a substitute; ashes as a top dressing on all his lands that do not contain calcareous matter.—The sward of rich places by the sides of roads thrown up and a few casks of lime mixed in, makes an excellent dressing for a wheat crop; if caustic when put in the stack it will soon be mild and fit to apply to young plants. Lime is used with the most beneficial effects on land abounding in copperas rock, and when applied it renders it the most productive and desirable soil. Our remarks have been confined to what is called the carbonate of lime, but when quick lime is mixed with sulphuric acid, even where the base was before, iron, it partakes of the nature of plaster of paris. Plaster is sulphuric acid with lime. Copperas is sulphuric acid with iron. Plaster, which belongs to the family of lime, is a very good and cheap dressing for most land, and is indispensable to a crop of clover, which when analyzed is found to be composed in part of plaster; but we believe a cheaper and bet-

ter manure may be formed of lime mixed with other substances, and we would recommend the use of it on all unproductive land, as an alterative; on all wheat land, as the food of wheat; for unless it is contained in the soil, or is supplied, no wheat can be raised. We have so much and so good evidence of the beneficial effects of lime in husbandry that we hope every farmer will avail himself of the present low price of it to try experiments for himself. It is used with the best effects in England, Scotland, and in some parts of the U. States. In Pennsylvania they give 18 cents per bushel for an inferior kind of lime, and find it profitable manure.

Lime has been used by some of our farmers in raising potatoes. They find it beneficial not only to the potatoe crop but to the succeeding crops. Its effects are visable for several years. The manner of applying it is, to put a spoonful in a hill after the potatoes are dropped and cover the lime and potatoes together. Not only is the quantity of the crop increased, but the quality is improved by it.

Potatoes have become, to a considerable extent, an article of export, and may be reckoned one of the most profitable crops on farms situated near navigable waters. The South will always depend on us for their supply, If we send them a good article. Should the State do any thing to facilitate transportation by canals or railroads, a general benefit will be felt among the farmers from the sale of this article.

They may be raised at a very cheap rate on stubble land. A little lime to assist in decomposing the stubble is all the manure necessary to ensure a good crop, and by planting in straight drills most of the labor may be performed by a horse. Land may be well prepared in this manner for a second crop of wheat. The lime applied to the potatoes is sufficient for the wheat, without another application.

Wheat raising is an important business of the farmer. Much has been said and written on the subject, and without fear of saying or doing too much, we venture to say more; nothing at this time, however, more than to lay down some rules which one of your Trustees who has much practical knowledge on this subject thinks important in the wheat raising business.

1st. Select good sound fully ripened seed.

2d. Mix as many kinds as will ripen together if you can get them.

3d. Exchange seed when you can get better than your own.

4th. Take seed from poorer rather than richer soil than it is to be sown upon.

5th. Wash the seed clean in cold water and scald it in hot ley, or lime it 24 hours before sowing mixing in plaster enough to render it easily sown.

6th. Sow at the rate of two bushels to the acre, two and a half is better.

7th. Sow at a proper season, that is when your land is in proper order.

8th. At a proper time top-dress with ashes, mild lime, or plaster, and if the growth be too rapid sow on salt.

We infer from the sacred writings that salt was anciently used in husbandry, and if it was good 1800 years ago, why is it not now? The use of it seems to be nearly lost, but by attention to its peculiar properties, it will appear that it may be applied in some cases with profit. Salt prevents putrifaction. On sandy land that has been highly manured for corn or potatoes, and is intended for small grain the following year, salt may be used with good effect. It will retard putrefaction or the rotting and evaporating process which is too rapid in such cases, prevents the loss of manure and be beneficial to crops by preventing a too rapid growth.

It may be used on highly manured gravelly land to prevent the manure from burning out or evaporating too soon.

Farming cannot be carried on without some cash. Taxes must be paid in cash,—the bill for hired help must be paid in cash,—the doctor's bill must be paid in cash, and many other bills must be paid in cash. It should be an inquiry with the farmer how he can easiest supply this article, and whether he is in the habit of paying it for any article which he can furnish from his farm at equal or less cost. Here we suggest the inquiry why are nearly all the farmers in this part of the country paying their cash for grass seed? It is said that $2000 have been carried into the upper part of this and Somerset counties this year for grass seed. If the farmers in the back towns find it more profitable to raise seed for market than hay or stock, why would it not be so for us? At least why should we purchase of them? Hay bears a higher price with them than with us, and will continue to, so long as lumbering is carried on near them. We bring up this subject that it may be thought of and experimented upon. If we can raise it, it may be good business for us. Northern seed is preferred to all other, and finds a ready market in the more southern States and in Europe. We need have no fears of reducing the price by filling the market.

We again recommend to your notice the subject of offering premiums on the best cultivated farms. If the funds will admit of offering sufficient sums to excite competition on this subject, we think the results would be favorable. If we are not prepared to take this step at once, perhaps we may advance a little by offering premiums for the greatest quantity of grain raised on any farm, in proportion to the number of acres it contains, and amount of labor employed. The greatest quantity of hay to the acre. The greatest number of rods of good stone fence, having reference to the help employed, and the labor done on the farm.

So much has been said and written upon the pleasures, profits and honors attendant upon the pursuits of agriculture that we shall not attempt to introduce any new argument to convince you that it is the most pleasant and honorable avocation that man can pursue. Intelligent husbandmen instead of looking upon office holders, politicians and professional men, as a superior order of beings, may without too much self-esteem say to them. it is from our hands you are fed, and you are no further better men than as you do more for the good of the country, and the comfort of those around you. The farmer and mechanic are under no obligation to bow twice to the merchant, nor to a man of any other calling because he wears a finer coat, but without any acknowledged inferiority to treat him as a *man* upon the same footing with himself if he fills his station as well, entitled to no more deference than is due to his worth. Cringing and self-abasement should be thrown off. Every exertion should be made to render agricultural pursuits inviting. So long as we say by our conduct, let our opinion be what it may, that the farmer is entitled to less respect than other men, our sons who have spirit enough to think of distinction in the world, will leave the field for a profession, or counting room.

In our semi-anual report we proposed a method of giving our young men a relish for their labor, we hope it will be remembered and put in practice We would also see you raising the *bump* of inhabitiveness on the heads of your sons. We would have you teach them to love their homes. Instead of picturing to them the mildness of other climes, and the fruitfulness of other soils, instruct them in the *truth*, that ours is the most healthy region under heaven; that our soil to supply all their wants, calls only for enough of their active exertion to deter them from vice. That industry and economy will ensure them a competency of this world's goods in their own native State, where the mind can be cultivated, the heart improved, and life rendered happy by the thousand sources of rational enjoyment which lie open to all who will partake of them.

SAM'L P. BENSON,
ELIJAH WOOD,
NATHAN FOSTER, } *Trustees.*

Winthrop, March, 1835.

Mechanics' Department.

From the Silk Culturist.

DYEING.---Continued.

Several directions for dyeing with Quercitron Bark.

A real Crimson, in another way.—Take 2 1-2 lbs. of Roman alum, 2 lbs. of fine galls, and 1 lb. 4 oz. of cochineal, 1-4 lb of argol, and 8 oz. of spirits of ammonia.

Take a kettle with eight buckets of water, put into it two pounds of fine galls, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour; run the liquor throght a seive into a pail, steep the silk in the liquor, and work it well therein for the space of four hours; then take it out, rinse it, wring and dry it.

After this, take a kettle with eight buckets of water, and dissolve in it two pounds of Roman alum; pour it into a vat, steep the silk in the solution of alum, and work it well for the space of four hours in the same; then take it out, wring it, and lay it by, in a wet state for further use.

After this, to complete the color, take six buckets of water, pour it into a kettle; add one pound and four ounces of fine cochineal, a quarter of a lb. of argol, and eight ounces of spirits of ammonia; let it boil well together for about ten minutes, then cool the liquor with two buckets of water: work the silk in it for two hours; during which time it must be kept boiling continually: then take it out, suspend it on the rods over a vat, pour the liquor from the kettle into it, and continue to work the silk in the liquor until it has become cool: then take it out, rinse it, and dry it in the shade.

By following the above directions you will obtain a very handsome crimson.

To turn this expensive cochineal liquor to all possible advantage, (for it will still have retained some good coloring matter,) pour the above used alum liquor into it, and heat it again: which will enable you to color many lighter shades, from the rich peach blossom, down to the lightest lilac color. Having used it for this purpose, you may take more or less of silk of a yellow ground and color it in it, which will receive a reddish yellow from it.

A handsome red.—Take eight oz. of annotto, one and a half pounds of potash, two and a half pounds of alum, six lbs. of Brazil wood, 5 buckets of sharp vinegar, and six ounces of composition, p. 183.

Take for this purpose a kettle with eight buckets of water, and let it boil.

While this is doing, powder eight ounces of annotto as fine as possible; then put it together with one pound and a half of potash, into the above heated water; let the whole boil well for a quarter of an hour, and pour the liquor through a seive into a pail. Steep the silk in this potash and annotto liquor, and work it well for two hours in the same; after which take it out, rinse it, wring and dry it.

Then dissolve one pound and a half of alum in a kettle with eight buckets of water; pour this solution into a pail, fix your silk upon rods, and work it well therein for two hours; then take it out, wring and dry it.

When the silk is completely dry, steep the silk in warm water, until it has become properly soaked. Then take it out, wring it, and lay it by wet, for further use.

This being done, pour into a vat five buckets of sharp vinegar, and six pounds of Brazil wood, and let it stand for the space of forty-eight hours: then take the liquor out of the vat, and pour it into a kettle; let it boil for the space of ten minutes; then take it out, pour it through a sieve into a vat, and throw the parts remaining in the sieve into the kettle again; pour three buckets of water upon it, let it boil well for a quarter of an hour, and pour the liquor thereof to the other Brazil wood liquor in the vat.

This being done, pour six ounces of the composition into this liquor of Brazil wood, and stir it well: steep the silk, previously soaked in warm water, in the liquor, and work it well therein for the space of two hours. Examine, at the expiration of this time, whether the liqour still contains any coloring matter: if so, take it out, pour it into the kettle again, work the silk another time therein, during which it must be kept moderately warm; then take it out, rinse it in running water wring it, and hang it up to dry. By observing the whole of the above proccss, you will obtain a very handsome red. By using eight buckets of vinegar instead of five, the color will be considerably improved; and by dispensing with the composition altogether, the color will become darker.

Lastly: If you desire to have this color of a darker hue, add two pounds of Brazil wood, and one ponnd of composition, to the above quantity, and proceed in the same way as above directed.

To color Silk with Quercitron, in another way.—A Citron Yellow.—Take two and a half lbs. alum, 1-4 lb. of sugar of lead,* 2 oz. of chalk, and 3 lbs. of Quercitron.

Take a kettle with eight buckets of water, put into it two and a half pounds of alum, and dissolve it therein; then take out the alum liquor, and pour it into a pail, and let it become cold; add to it a quarter of a pound of sugar of lead, and stir it well until united with the solution of alum; then put into it two ounces of chalk, stir it well, and set it by to settle. Pour off the liquor into a pail, bnt be careful not to disturb the sediment at the bottom; steep the silk in the liquor, and work it well therein for the space of six hours; then take it out, wring and lay it by, wet for further use.

After this, take a kettle with eight buckets of water, put into it three pounds of Quercitron bark, and let it boil for the space of three quarters of an hour; pour it through a seive into a vat; steep the silk which has been saturated in the foregoing liquor, composed of alum, sugar of lead, and chalk, in the Quercitron liquor, and work it well for the space of an hour; then take it out, wring and dry it.

If you desire a higher colored citron yellow than the above, add another pound of Quercitron to the above quantity, and proceed in the following manner:

Saturate the silk, as above directed, in a liquor of alum, sugar of lead, and chalk; then take a kettle with eight buckets of water, boil two pounds of Quercitron therein, for the space of three quarters of an hour, and pour the liquor through a seive into a vat; steep the silk, and work it well therein for the space of two hours; after which, take it out, wring and dry it. This will have given the silk the best of grounds for a good yellow color. After this, take another kettle with eight buckets of water, put into it two more pounds of Quercitron bark, and boil it for the space of three quarters of an hour; then pour it through a sieve into a vat, and work the previously colored and dried silk in the same, for the space of two hours; then take it out, rinse it, wring and dry it.

* Acetate of lead.

(To be continued.)

For the following article we are indebted to a lady, who will accept of our thanks in our own behalf, and on account of the public, who will be benefitted by the discovery which she has been so good as to communicate.—*Ib.*

To get rid of Red Ants. Take green or dry sage leaves, scatter them plentifully round the place infested, and allow them to remain during one season, and these troublesome insects will certainly disappear. Several who have made the experiment have found it successful.

Summary.

A Horrid Tragedy. It has become our painful duty to relate one of the most shocking occurrences that has ever happened in our community. A man by the name of Ball, who, we have been informed, has been absent from his family during the last 2 years, lately returned to this city, and in consequence of his abuse of his wife and children, was confined in Jail, from whence he was liberated a few days since, on the promise that he would immediately leave Providence. This promise, however, he neglected to fulfil, and on Monday last, in a state of intoxication, he again visited his family, and treated his children with so great rudeness, that they sent for their mother, who was employed at a neighbor's house. She came to the protection of her children, several of whom are very small and endeavoring in vain to suppress his inhuman conduct, she attempted to force him out of doors. While engaged in this attempt to put him out of the house, he drew a knife and made two desperate stabs at her body, each of which inflicted a deep wound, the latter ripping open her abdomen so that her bowels immediately gushed out. In this condition, supporting her bowels upon her hands, she ran through the street for succor. The cold blooded fiend went away to the house of a relative, where he borrowed a razor, and after sharpening it, made a cowardly and unsuccessful attempt to cut his own throat, inflicting a wound which is by no means dangerous.

The unfortunate woman is still living, but probably will not long survive. She is the mother of 9 children and sustains an excellent character in the neighborhood where she lives.

The inhuman monster has since been lodged in jail to await his trial and the penalty due his crime. He says he only regrets that he had not killed his wife and also a son and daughter against whom he indulges the most envenomed hate. We understand he is between 50 and 60 years of age.

Providence Journal.

Michael Moracy and John Corrigan had a rum-fight in Montpelier, Vt., on the 2d instant, in the course of which the former struck the latter with a bludgeon, and wounded him so severely that he died the next morning.

Mills Burnt.—The new saw-mills, owned by E. & S. Smith, situated on the Shadrips Falls, at Oldtown, were burnt down on Friday afternoon.—Loss $3000—no insurance.—*Bangor Adv.*

A Shocking Murder was commited in N. Y. on Sunday night by Richard P. Robinson, a respectable young man employed as clerk in the Store of Joseph Hoxie, 101 Maiden Lane, on the person of his mistress a young girl by the name of Ellen Jewett. Having committed the murder by splitting open her head with a hatchet, he attempted to conceal his crime by setting fire to the bed on which she was laying, and effecting his escape by a back passage. The keeper of the house was attracted to the chamber by the smell of fire, and the crime was fixed upon Robinson by his having dropped his cloak and hatchet in his flight. He was arrested and brought to the scene of his crime which he surveyed without the least apparent emotion. He was subsequently examined and fully committed. —*Post.*

Leap year Resolution. The Macon (Ga.) Telegrah gives the proceedings of a meeting of young ladies in that place upon the commencement of the present year. Among other things said and done, the following curious device was adopted. It was unanimously resolved, that any one entertaining attachment for a young gentleman, shall, at the first opportunity, say "Snip" to him—to which, his replying "Snapp," is to be taken and held so much of a marriage treaty, as to render his retreat dishonorable. Nevertheless, any gentleman merely withholding the responsive monosylable, shall continue to be received as before.

☞ The New York Daily Advertiser says—From present appearances, the recent diabolical murder in Thomas Street, will turn out to be another Avery concern. Opinions are much divided as to the guilt or innocence of the persons charged.

Ourself, and our brother type-stickers. In an essay upon "Practical Printers," the New York Mirror highly compliments our fraternity, as a set of the best fellows in the land, and for the benefit of those who have heretofore been disposed to think lightly of us we subjoin the following extract. Let every man read and learn the true estimate of "men of our cloth."

"It is singular how many practical printers are at the head of the newspapers and periodical press at the present time, both in Great Britain and in this country: how many gentlemen of the same profession have been conspicious in the halls of legislation, and the walks of science and elegant literature. Notwithstanding the sneers of would-be-gentlemen, and their affected depreciation of the very individuals by whom they subsist, we do not know a prouder or more grataifying title than that of a member of the "art preservative of all arts," by which currency and stability are given to the fleeting and otherwise transitory speculation of the philosopher and the moralist; by which the bright conceptions of the moralist are embodied in a durable form, and conveyed, wherever a wave dances, a wind blows or a language is spoken; which is the source of every refined and elegant pleasure; to which all the modern cultivations and improvements in society owe their origin; to which the liberal arts are indebted for their expansion and influence, and every member of which is as much superior to the supercilious and sneering aciolist in literature and manners, as the man of sense is to the drivelling idiot, or the polished inhabitant of N. York, London and Paris, to the half naked savage of the Feejee islands. There is scarcely a country newspaper which is not edited and printed by the same individual, and the majority of the Journals of the cities are similarly circumstanced; which is a high eulogium on the industry, talents, perseveranbe and enterprise of these gentlemen, and at once proves the profession to be well entitled to the designation of liberal art."

Rail Road Experiments.—It appears by experiments given in detail in a late number of the *Baltimore Patriot*, that rail road cars, heavily loaded, drawn by a steam engine, ascended an acclivity of 45 feet to the mile, without any apparent diminution of the velocity with which they moved on a level.

Potato Balls.—A lady of our acquaintanee recommends the following preparation: Mix mashed potatoes with the yolk of an egg—roll them into balls—flour them or egg and bread crumb them and fry them in clear drippings, or lard, or brown them in a Dutch oven.—*Yeoman's Gazette.*

Important to the Ladies. A letter from an American lady in England says, says, that during her stay of some months, she had not yet seen a lady with ear-rings! and this the very centre of fashion—London!

Better than a Gold Mine.—The Exchange in New Orleans will be built of Granite, obtained at the quarries in Quincy, near Boston. Beyond all mines of silver and gold is the Quincy quarry.

Marriages.

In Bangor, Capt. Joseph M. Wing to Miss Emeline C. Talbot, formerly of Portland.

In China, Mr. Allen Marden to Miss Pauiina Fairfield.

In York, Mr. Freeman Hodgsdon to Miss Martha Bragdon.

In Phipsburg, Mr. Hiram Malcomb to Miss Sarah Percy.

Deaths.

In Jefferson, Rev. Wm. Allen, aged 58.

In Nantucket, Mass. Capt Owen Wyer, aged 62, of the lockjaw, occasioned by running a splinter in the hand.

In Kennebunk-port, Mr. Sam'l Hunt, aged 99.

In Acton, Mr. Richard Hubbard, aged 76. Mr. Stephen Webber, aged 84, both soldiers of the revolution.

In North Berwick, Mr. Mark Nowell, aged 74.

In Ellsworth, Mr. Caleb Maddocks, aged 82.

In Eastport, Mr. Amos Bucknam, aged 30. Mrs. Abby R. D. wife of Mr. Lorenzo Sabine, aged 28.

Prices of Country Produce in Boston.
From the New England Farmer.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,	barrel	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	10 25	11 75
prime,	"	8 50	9 00
Beeswax, (American)	pound	27	29
Butter, store, No. 1.	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	46	50
southern, geese,	"	42	45
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 25	3 37
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	8 37	8 56
Baltimore, Howard-st.	"	7 75	7 87
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,	"	7 75	8 87
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat do.	"	90	95
white	"	80	84
Rye, northern,	"	1 25	1 25
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	60	65
Hay, best Eng.pr. ton of 2000lbs		25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	23 00	26 00
hard pressed,	"	22 00	25 00
Honey,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	16	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	16	16
Leather, slaughter, sole	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort.	cask	1 17	1 20
Piaster Paris, pr ton of 2200 lbs		4 00	
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear	barrel	27 00	27 50
Navy, mess,	"		
bone, middling, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 62	3 87
Red Top,	"	75	80
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel		
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	65	75
Am. full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
1st Lambs,	"	50	53
2d do.	"	40	41
3d do.	"	30	35
1st Spinning,	"	48	50

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	15
southern and western,	"	13	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	9	10
Poultry,	"	11	15
Butter, (tub)	"	18	20
lump	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	16	18
Potatoes,	bushel	40	50
Cider,	barrel	1 75	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.–MONDAY April 11.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At Market 455 Beef Cattle, (including 100 unsold last week,) 48 pair Working oxen, 10 Cows & Calves, 340 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—About last week's prices were obtained for a like quality; better cattle were sold, consequeutly higher prices were obtained. We quote a few extra at 43s 6d a 45; first quality at 39s a 42s; second do. at 33s a 36s; third do. 29s a 32s.

Working Oxen.—We notice sales at $55, 58, 64, 71, 88, 105, and 120.

Cows & Calves.—Sales were noticed at $22, 24, 28, and 30.

Sheep—None at market.

Swine—All sold. Lots to peddle were taken at 7 1-2 and 7 1-4 for Sows, and 8 1-8 and 8 1-4 for Barrows. A lot to be delivered at Worcester was contracted for at 7 3-8 and 8 3-8. At retail 8 and 9.

Errata—In our last week's report, 150 Beef Cattle unsold instead of 50; and 9d reduction on the price instead of 9s, as published.

Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

The Trustees and Standing Committees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, are requested to meet at the office of SAM'L P. BENSON, in Winthrop, on Saturday the 23d inst. at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of preparing the lists of Premiums and appointing the Adjudging Committees for the ensuing year.

☞ A punctual attendance is requested.

SAM'L P. BENSON, *per order.*

Winthrop, April 11, 1836.

Notice.

Left at my house on the night of the 26th of November last, one CAMLET CLOKE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. JOHN G. W. COOLIDGE.

Winthrop, April 18, 1836.

Blacksmith Shop to Let.

The subscriber will let his Shop together with Tools sufficient to carry on two fires. To all who are acquainted with said shop and its situation I need say but little. To those who are not acquainted, I will only say, it is a one story Stone building, 30 by 40 on the ground, situated in Winthrop Village, nearly opposite D. Carr's Hotel. There is a good run of custom to said shop, and as good a set of customers as can be produced at any other shop in this State. JOHN A. PITTS.

Winthrop, April 11, 1836.

KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Arrangements for April and May.

The Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND,

NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master,

Will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday at 1-2 past 3 o'clock P. M., and Bath at 1-4 before 6 o'clock P. M.

Leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boat, and on the days of her sailing.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston $4,00 } and
" Bath to " 3,50 } found.
Deck passengers $2,00

☞ The Steam boat TICONIC will run to Waterville, in connection with the New England, when the state of the river will permit.

☞ The NEW ENGLAND is 2 1-2 years old—173 feet long—307 tons burthen, and the fastest boat that ever run North of Cape Cod.

☞ The New England will commence her trips April 13, or as soon as the river is clear of ice. After 29th of May she will probably run three times a week, of which seasonable notice will be given.

AGENTS.

Messrs. T. G. JEWETT, *Gardiner,*
J. BEALS, *Bath,*
M. W. M. GREEN, *Boston.*

Gardiner, April 1, 1836.

To the Wool Growers.

100 lbs. of WOOL TWINE just received and for sale by JOS. G. MOODY.

Augusta, January 15, 1836.

Clover Seed.

The subscriber has for sale CLOVER SEED of the growth of the year 1834 and '35, by the cask or retail. JAMES FILLEBROWN.

Readfield Corner, March 14, 1836. tf.7.

Skinless Oats

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Last Chance on the Thorndike Farm.

The subscriber would inform the admirers of Durham Stock, that the new importation of that valuable breed of cattle, together with the entire stock of Durham Cows, and several Heifers—6 Bulls from 8 months to 2 years old, and several Bull and Heifer Calves are now for sale on the Farm above named, and will remain here a few weeks unless sold. There has probably never been so favorable an opportunity in Maine for a selection of a first rate animal, either male or female, of the Durham Short Horned breed.

JOSEPH PILSBURY.

Jackson, March 24, 1836.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

From the Agricultural Seed Warehouse, BOSTON.

The subscriber has just received his stock of Garden and Flower Seeds from the above establishment, which he thinks is the largest collection to be found in the State. Those wishing to purchase, can rely upon having seed pure and of the most choice and superb varieties.

Dealers are supplied by the box at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. from retail prices.

The above seeds are done up in papers and marked 6 1-4 and 12 1-2 cents each, with directions on their cultivation appended which is believed will be found sufficiently explicit to ensure success in their growth.

Corner of Winthrop and Second St. Front of the Hallowell House. R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March 19, 1836.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, April 1, 1836.

Austin Alden	Eliza Harlow
Benj. Ayer	Alpheus R. Harden
Samuel Brown	Erastus Loomis
Charles Bates	Isaac W. Maxim
Lydia Ann Bearce	Charles Nelson
Wm. H. Bearce	Mary Jane Otis
Mathias Glynn, care of Mr. Bensfield.	Hannah Page
	Charles Pinkham
Ebenezer Blake	Sarah W. Pool
Hiram Cole	Harvey Pettingill
Ann Chesley	J. Stinchfield
Jotham Colcord	Jacob Stafford
Amos G. L. Cushing	Wm. S Shaw
Joseph Cummings	Sampson,
Isaac N. Cumings	Oil Cloth Manufacturer.

DAVID STANLEY, *P. M.*

Cast Iron Ploughs

Of many sizes for sale by

P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop, April 5, 1836.

John R. Shaw,

Manufacturer of Silk and Fur Hats,

Wholesale and Retail,

Wishes to employ two first rate Journeymen at the above business immediately.

Also, an active Lad of good habits as an apprentice.

Winthrop, April 5, 1836. 3w10

Stump Machine.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, feel highly gratified in being able to reccommend to the public, a useful and newly invented machine for pulling stumps, and raising rocks from the ground, patented by Leonard Norcross of Dixfield. The machine was in operation near this village when we saw it, and we give it as our opinions, that it is the cheapest, safest and most efficient method of performing such operations, yet discovered. The machine is very simple and cheap, and requires only the power of a horse to pull stumps.

J. B. MARROW,
HENRY FARWELL,
CH'S T. CHASE,
CH'S L. EUSTIS.

Dixfield, Jan. 2, 1836.

The above machine, or rights for farms, towns or Counties may be had at Dixfield, of *George* and *Enos Dillingham*, or of the subscriber.

LEONARD NORCROSS.

Poetry.

WINTER AND SPRING.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

"Adieu!" Father Winter sadly said
To the world, when about withdrawing,
With his old white wig half off his head.
And his icicle fingers thawing.

"Adieu! I am going to the rocks and caves,
And must leave all here behind me;
Or, perhaps I shall sink in the Nothern waves,
So deep that none can find me."

"Good luck; good luck, to your hoary locks!"
Said the gay young Spring, advancing;
You may take your rest 'mid the caves and rocks,
While I o'er the earth am dancing.

"But there is not a spot where your foot hath trod,
You hard, and clumsy old fellow,
Not a hill, nor field, nor a single sod,
But I must make haste to mellow.

"And then I shall carpet them o'er with grass,
Which will look so bright and cheering,
That none will regret they let you pass
Far out of sight and of hearing.

"The fountains that you locked up so tight,
When I shall give them a sunning,
Will sparkle and play with my warmth and light,
And the streams will set to running,

"I'll speak in the earth to the palsied root,
That under your reign was sleeping;
I'll teach it the way in the dark to shoot,
And draw out the vine to creeping.

"The boughs that you cased so close in ice
It was chilling e'en to behold them.
I'll deck all over with buds so nice,
My breath alone can unfold them.

"And when all the trees are with blossoms dressed
The bird with her song so merry
Will come to the branches to build her nest,
With a view to the future cherry.

"The earth will show by her loveliness,
The wonders I am doing,
While the skies look down, with a smile, to bless
The way that I'm pursuing!"

Said Winter, "Then I would have you learn
By me, my gay new-comer,
To push off too, when it comes your turn
And yield your place to Summer!"

Miscellany.

Considerations for Young Men.

LETTER XVIII.

The temptations to fraud and dishonesty are not the only ones to which the pursuit of riches is exposed. The successful devotee is liable to fall into pride or prodigality. The former respects his deportment towards others; and the latter is often indicative of speedy ruin to himself. Few comparatively are exposed to the latter, whilst many are strongly tempted to the former,

Prodigality, however, is a vice, to which the young and ardent, who have the means of indulging it, are peculiarly exposed.—The love of money may take its rise in very different motives. The miser begins with parsimony, and ends in a confirmed habit avarice. *He* seeks wealth, not for the luxuries it will enable him to enjoy; but for the sordid satisfaction which the possession of accumulated gold conveys to his soul. There is something so mean and despicable in such a character, that a *young* and generous mind would dash to the other extreme, and for fear of meanness incur the charge of prodigality.

Either extreme, if not equally dangerous, should be scrupulously avoided. The one cramps the noble powers of the soul, and makes it the sepulchre of every generous emotion. The other, with lavish hand, collects luxuries, which, like the garlands of ancient victims, seem the prophetic and mournful indications of his destruction.—Both, if persisted in, will lead to eternal ruin; the one by its sordid idolatry, the other by its sensuality and defilement. There is a happy medium, which considers the claims of charity on the one hand, and the calls of personal and domestic duty on the other.—There may be economy without parsimony, and a moderate enjoyment of pleasure without forbidden luxury and extravagance. There is such a thing as being generous without prodigality, and frugal without avarice. But remember, that where riches are the supreme object of desire, that happy medium will be overlooked, It can be obtained only by those who view wealth as inferior to the higher gratification of intellect, or the *still* higher enjoyments of religion.

It is when the eye turns upward and contemplates sublimer things, that wealth takes its legitmate level, and the pleasures of sense are justly appreciated. It is this that graduates according to its real value, and appropriates to its proper use, every blessing which a kind Providence bestowed.

I might enlarge on the inevitable ruin to which prodigality conducts its yictims. I might tell you of young men, of high hopes and flattering prospects, who, by this vice, weakened their credit, and involved themselves in ruin and disgrace. It is the gateway to early poverty; and the youth who commences in extravagance will probably end in calamity.

As wealth increases, and one gale of prosperity succeeds another, it is almost a miracle if the pride of riches do not take a deep hold on the soul He who was accustomed to be a drudge, finds himself a director of others; and he who began with trembling hopes of a competency, perceives his coffers beginning to overflow. He finds himself rising in importance, and wielding an influence which his once sanguine desires dared not picture to his imagination. He finds one luxury after another clustering around him. As he gazes on the scene, it seems to him as if some magic power had placed him there. He is conscious of the external change, but is inattentive to its influence upon himself. That influence has gone alone with the change of outward circumstances; and from being humble, condescending, and polite, he becomes haughty, self-sufficient and domineering. The power of increasing affluence is irresistible; former friends are forgotten, and former favors overlooked. The notice and attention which riches procure, are interpreted as the indication of personal esteem, and the deference which is paid to fortune is considered as the legitimate claim of intrinsic worth.

It is thus that the road to wealth is beset with dangers; and it is for these reasons that He, who knows the human heart and the power of temptation, declares that "hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of heaven." The spirit which wealth excites is generally opposed to that humility which the gospel requirrs, and to that holiness "without which no man shall see the Lord." Instead of favoring self-denial, it fosters self-indulgence. Instead of weaning the affection from earth, it rivets them to it the more closely. But why should a mortal man, to whom God has given riches, make them the occasion of pride or sensuality? The frail tenure by which he holds them in possession, the increase of obligation which they bring along with them, and the proportionally fearful account which must be rendered unto Him who bestowed them, should make the man of affluence humble in view of his unfaithfulness, and fearful of the ruin to which his circumstances expose him.

I have now glanced at a few of the temptations which are spread for those who aspire after wealth. Some of them, many will take the liberty to despise, whilst they will acknowledge that others are worthy of serious consideration. But let me entreat you, for whose benefit I write, not to think lightly of *any* of them. Fraud, avarice, prodigality, and pride, are sins which expose the character to infamy and the soul to destruction. They cannot be neutralized by the influence of wealth, nor laughed out of the catalogue of crimes for which man must enter into judgment. They will meet all who are guilty of them, when the pageantry of riches shall have been left behind forever.

Let me therefore, in conclusion, remind you, that to guard against dishonesty, you require the fear of your Maker; to counteract avarice, you need the charity of the gospel; to restrain from prodigality you must possess a relish for spiritual enjoyments; and to keep from the sin of pride, you must have a deep insight into your own heart, a just sense of your responsibility to God, and a cheering hope of a more blissful portion in eternity. Nothing can give you these, but faith in that gospel, which pledges the victory over this world, and crowns its followers with the bright rewards of the kingdom of heaven.